The Virginia Journal AND ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

HUC UNDIQUE GAZA CONGERITUR VIR.

(No. 2, of VOL. I.) THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1784. (No. 2.)

TO BE SOLD,
By WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, AND COMPANY,
At their Store in King-Street, near the Corner of Fairfax-Street, Alexandria,

CHangeable, blue, Isabel, roſe, ſteel-coloured, white, green, ſtriped, and Chineſe figured luteſtrings,
Green, blue, pink, and white Mantua,
Black ſatin and mode,
A few pieces of chintz,
Printed cottons and calicoes,
Cambrick and lawn,
Striped and flowered lawn,
Lawn and gauze handkerchiefs,
Souffler gauze aprons.
Striped, flowered, and plain gauze,
Plain and figured ribbons,
6d. 8d. and 10d. ſatin ribbons, taſte,
Black and white lace,
Elegant ſnuff-boxes,
Ladies' hair-pins,
Ditto fans,
Artificial flowers,
Fine and coarſe muſlin,
Book ditto,
Bobbins and tapes,
Ladies' gloves and mits,
Mens' gloves,
Womens' ſcarlet, purple, blue, and drab cloth cloaks,
Calamanco ſhoes,
Fine bordered Marſeilles quilting,
Yellow canvas and crewels for marking,
Fine Tartan plaid,
Silk and linen handkerchiefs,
Iriſh and French linen,
Thread and worſted hoſe,
Coarſe yarn ditto, and gartering,
Checks and ſtriped Holland,
Fine and coarſe Scotch thread,
Sewing ſilk,
Scarlet and other colours of ſuperfine cloths,
Super and coarſe broadcloths,
Corduroy and cotton velvets,
Negro cotton,
Cheap great coats and jackets,
An aſſortment of coat and veſt buttons,
Coarſe and fine blankets,
Scotch carpeting,
Camlets,
Cloth-coloured, olive, green, white, and black ſhalloons,
Cloth-coloured, black, green, blue, pink, and crimſon durants,
Black, blue, green, pink, and crimſon calamanco,
Sergedenim,
Buckram, and ſtay-tape,
Silk, cotton, and check laces,
Corks and cheeſe,
Candles by the box,
Glaſs tumblers and wine glaſſes,
An aſſortment of queen's ware,
China bowls, tea and coffee cups and ſaucers, tea-pots, &c.
Pipes,
Saddles, bridles, girts, and ſaddle-cloths,
Neat pocket volumes of poetry with copper-plate cuts, by Spencer, Swift, Milton, Young, Cowley, Dryden, Butler, Gay, Pitſor, Parnell, Congreve, Addiſon, and Thompſon,
Bibles, teſtaments, prayer-books, and ſpelling-books,
Writing-paper, ink-powder, waters, ſealing-wax, ſlate and black lead pencils, braſs and paper ink-pots, ſlates, and paſteboards,
Fine and coarſe hats,
Neat watch chains, ſeals, and keys,
Cork-ſcrews,
Mixed, packet, and cloak pins,
Screws of different ſizes,
Nails and ſprigs ditto,
White-Chapel needles,
An aſſortment of tail ditto,
Silver and braſs ſleeve-buttons,
Poliſhed iron candleſticks,
Stock, cloſet, cheſt, pad, and horſe locks,
Mortiſe and other hinges,
Bright bolts for doors,
Japan'd waiters,
Combs, fiſh-hooks, and tobacco-boxes,
Common ſtirrups and bridle bits,
Neat plated ditto,
Shoe and knee buckles,
Chapes,
Steel plate handſaws,
Tenon, compaſs, and fret ſaws,
Augers, gimlets, and chiſels,
Broad and narrow axes,
Carpenters hammers and adzes,
Broad and narrow hoes,
Coopers axes and adzes,
Collcat and hand ſaw files,
Large and ſmall iron pots,
Dutch ovens, tea-kettles ſkillets, &c.
Cart-boxes, and griddles,
Copper tea-kettles and coffee-pots,
Bell-metal ſkillets,
Ditto ſpice mortars,
Braſs cocks with keys,
Wooland cotton cards,
Glue,
Sweet oil in bottles,
Black pepper,
Mace, cloves, and nutmegs,
Teneriffe and Liſbon wine, by the caſk or gallon,
Liverpool ſalt,
Saltpetre,
Loaf ſugar,
White and brown Spaniſh ditto,
Muſcovado ditto by the barrel,
Coffee, bohea, green, and hyſon tea,
London ſteel,
Large nail-rods,
Bar-iron,
Wheat fans, &c.

Thoſe indebted to ſaid HARTSHORNE, and COMPANY, would do them a ſingular kindneſs in making payment at this time, as they are deſirous of extending their trade, but find it will be very difficult, if not impoſſible, without the ſpeedy aſſiſtance of their kind Cuſtomers, of whoſe paſt favours they are very ſenſible, and ſhall be much obliged by the continuance of their cuſtom.

January 29, 1784.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living near Cameron, *a Negro Man named TOM*, formerly the property of Mr. *Preſley Cox*: He is a likely Fellow, of a yellow complexion, about thirty-two years of age, and plays on the fiddle: Had on a negro cotton jacket and breeches, but it is probable he may have changed them as he had ſundry others.——Whoever takes him up, and brings him home, if within this County, ſhall receive Five Dollars, if out of the County, Ten Dollars, and if out of the State the above Reward, paid by

WILLIAM SANFORD.

February 4, 1784.

JAMES ADAM,

HAS for ſale, *coarſe and fine Ship-Bread of a good quality, and can ſupply maſters of veſſels and others, on reaſonable terms, with any quantity, at any time, for Ready-Money.——He will barter coarſe and fine Salt and Molaſſes, with any of the Millers for middling Flour, and likewiſe for white Wheat, for which he will allow them the market price at the time of delivery.*

Alexandria, February 2, 1784.

☞ *He has Three Rooms to let in the Public Ware-Houſe, on the County-Wharf, either by the month or year.*

ALMANACKS,

For the Year of our LORD, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Four, may be had at the Printing-Office, Alexandria, Wholeſale and Retail.

LONDON, *October* 13.

BY a letter from Paris, dated the 5th inſtant, we have the important intelligence that "the great Bank of Paris, called the *Caiſſe d'Eſcompte*, whoſe bills were current as caſh, ſtopped payment on Thurſday night laſt, and has thrown this city into the greateſt confuſion. It was eſtabliſhed in the year 1776 by a private company, who depoſited twenty millions of French livres as a fund, and obtained much credit in the beginning by its punctual payments. The Government, who were in want of large ſums to bring about the independence of America, and to pay their armies and their navy, aſſociated themſelves privily with them, and encouraged and protected a ſcheme, which, with twenty ſhillings worth of paper, ſupplied the exceſſive expences of a war they were but ill prepared to enter into; and, in a ſhort time, paper inſtead of caſh was circulated to the amazing amount of two hundred millions of livres. It is eaſy to conceive, that a run upon ſo ſmall a capital muſt ſoon overſet this Bank of paper:—that run came on laſt week—and it is no more. I encloſe to you the Edict of a deſpotic King on that ſubject, which is all the conſolation the public have for their very precarious property. By that Edict you will perceive (even from the mouth of the King himſelf) what a poor ſtate the kingdom was in, and how diſtreſſed for money, when the infamous Preliminaries of Peace were ſigned with ſuch uncommon haſt by the late Prime Miniſter of England. It now appears evident to all men, that it was not without reaſon the preſent Miniſtry and nation at large reprobated the man who, in the moment of the enemies diſtreſs, when their money was gone, and their kingdom on the verge of bankruptcy, could baſely betray the intereſts of his country, and for the paltry emoluments of an office, and the pride of humbling far better men than himſelf—ſell us to the foe. Thanks to the Duke of Manchеſter, we are raiſed by his wiſe and firm conduct from the contempt we were lately held in, to the former reſpect paid to the the name of Engliſhmen. He might eaſily have ſigned a Definitive Treaty on the terms of the Preliminaries; but, though the faith of the nation was unfortunately pledged to ratify them, and his hands, by that means, tied up from making the advantageous peace his knowledge and abilities would have enabled him to have done, he delayed the final ſignature until, with uncommon ſucceſs, he had negociated an improvement upon almoſt every article agreed on by your former Cabinet. He appeared at Verſailles, not as a broker ſent to purchaſe a peace, nor a Jeſuit to ſmile and deceive, but as an Engliſhman, with an honeſt heart and a ſoul, neither to be won by bribes nor awed by threats, and the happy reſult of his embaſſy hath ſhewn him to the world, what he ever proved himſelf in the Senate, his country's friend.—The French King's Edict will give you ſome more particulars of this ſingular event."

To ſoften the apprehenſions of the people, the Edict holds out a weak aſſurance, "that after diſcharging all demands on the Bank, there will remain twelve millions of livres as the ſurpluſage; and that the preſent ſtoppage is merely temporary, a payment being to be made on the firſt of January enſuing." This has ſilenced, but not ſatisfied the Pariſians, who ridicule the inconſiſtent idea of an exiſting ſurpluſage, and a deficiency of payment. To prevent tumults, however, guards are ſtationed in the different ſtreets of Paris, and the popular complaints are expreſſed in the dejected countenances of the ſufferers, who clearly evince their apprehenſions that the payment announced for January may be poſtponed for ever.

It is not by any means unexpected that the French Bank ſhould have made a ſtop. The finances of the country were perfectly well known to be in a precarious ſtate; and nothing can more truly ſhew the infamous weakneſs of the peace-makers of

England, who, having this knowledge, could yet be induced to subscribe to terms so injurious to their country.

What a convenient resource, in a trying crisis, is a Royal Edict! If our Ministers had that expedient to fly to in the present state of the funds, we should hear of no more fluctuations; but at the same time we should hear of no more confidence, of no more stability, no further influx of wealth, no more purchases by foreigners. This event will give a fillup to our funds; it will operate like a great fire to the insurance-offices; for the holders of money in the funds of France will be induced instantly to withdraw it, in order to seek for a security which has never been violated, and which has therefore an established reputation in every corner of the world.

PEACE, though not attended by her handmaid Glory, may be welcome if she has other eligible followers: but be it remembered, *there is no peace to the wicked!*

Electric heat, we are told, produces cold hail—contrary extremes produce similar effects. This is worthy of *patriotic consideration.*

Eighty-four Members are returned to serve in the Parliament of Ireland, who were *not* in the last Parliament.

All men have their faults, yet all seem to expect to find others without any—What is the reason; Why, that mankind can easily *conceive* perfection, but no man can *attain* to it.

Oct. 16. Some private letters from Paris, received yesterday, speak of the situation of the French merchants in a very serious light. France was hardly ever in a more alarming bankrupt situation. Could the Spaniards, by any extraordinary stroke of policy, be detached, and the interests of the House of Bourbon now separated (for which there was never a more favourable opportunity) the French monarchy would receive a blow from which it would hardly ever be able to recover. It happens unluckily that the countries to whose interest France's destruction would be particularly advantageous, are in no condition at this time even to attempt such a measure. The French do not complain openly, but the American connexions have ruined all their trading people; and unless the Spaniards open their Treasury to relieve their distresses, the Government and nation must of necessity become bankrupts, for the Americans are in no condition to pay their debts, and the Dutch, hitherto looked upon as a rich and thriving nation, after only a two years war, find themselves in a situation more critical than any that has occured for a century and a half. The French paper credit is so bad in the north, that their agents meet with the greatest difficulties in procuring stores for their dock-yards: this last is a most lucky circumstance for Great-Britain, whose navy is still rising to a greater height of power and respectability, while that of her rival will of necessity dwindle.

A recollection of the conduct of this country towards America and Ireland during this reign, seems to say, that we have long since forgotten a proverb, the memory of which might have served us, that "more flies are caught by a drop of *honey* than by a ton of *vinegar.*"

Oct. 18. *Yesterday at the Levee, James Anthony Du Rovery, Esq; late Attorney-General of Geneva, and one of the Commissioners for the settlement of the Genevans in Ireland, took leave of the King, and had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand, on his departure for that kingdom.*

Yesterday morning early a messenger arrived express from Dublin-Castle. The reports of his business that have transpired, are of the most serious nature.

The animosity of the Hollanders, against the English (particularly at Amsterdam) is so great, that it is dangerous for any person to walk the streets, in British garb, early in the evenings, or late at night. This antipathy, so strongly riveted in the minds of every description of the inhabitants, was the sole cause of Lord Shelburne not being introduced to the Stadtholder; a circumstance very erroneously set forth in the London news-papers.

A letter from Copenhagen says, that they have just received advice from Leghorn, that the Elsineur Packet, bound from thence to the Streights, was taken off Leghorn, and in sight of that port, by a Barbary corsair, and carried into Algiers, after an engagement of one hour and a quarter.

We are told that by a calculation made in Paris, previous to the commencement of the late war, a million a year sterling was spent by the fashionable English in that city; and if we may judge from the present appearances, that sum will be annually doubled by those who would find it more creditable, if not more convenient, to stay at home!

Ministry seem perfectly satisfied of the tranquil disposition of Scotland; in the course of ten or twelve days there will be only two regiments of dragoons, of 180 men each, and one regiment of foot, not exceeding 150 more, in the whole kingdom.

Oct. 20. *Agents are employed at Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Sheffield, &c. to prevail upon manufacturers in iron and steel to settle in America. The laws against seducing artists into foreign parts ought, at this period, to be enforced with the utmost rigour. The penalty for the first offence of this kind is a fine of five hundred pounds, and imprisonment for not less than twelve months.*

The town of Monaghan, in Ireland, contains nineteen hundred and seventy-five inhabitants, sends two Members to Parliament, and yet has but one *elector.*

The Mary, Capt. Stewart from Virginia, with 100 *hogsheads of tobacco, for a market, was spoke with* 270 *leagues to the westward of Scilly, all well.*

On Friday Mr. Flood was elected Member for Winchester, without opposition. It was proposed by the Ministry to start Mr. Pawlet against him; but on deliberating more seriously on the certainty of non-success, the Irish orator was permitted to come in unopposed.

The proclamation of peace seems to have been received over the kingdom with great coolness. No illuminations—no intoxications, no jocund healths—all bare and hungry parade, for the peace is what every man hears of but no one sees.

If the merit of a publication is to be judged of by the rapid and general sale it has with the public, and by the number of editions, with corrections and improvements; a NEWS-PAPER may be ranked amongst the very first productions of the age, for it is read with avidity by men of all descriptions, from Majesty itself down to the ale-house politician. The matter of which a NEWS-PAPER is composed is so various, that a man of the most uncommon taste will find a something that will tickle his fancy, and this something encourages him to proceed hoping that he will find a something more. There is news here from all quarters of the globe; from the East, from the West; from the South, from the North, and sometimes even from Terra incognita; and a man that is fond of fighting may see an accurate plan of battles and sieges, and a faithful relation of every circumstance. Those that are fond of poetry, of squibs, of anecdotes, of scandal, of bon ton intelligence, of stage tricks, managerical manœuvres, of debates, of local intelligence, &c. will all find their different tastes gratified in every particular. In short, a NEWS-PAPER is the world in miniature, and an epitome of life, as it contains strong traits of the characters and dispositions of the inhabitants of all parts of the world; and over it the man of speculation may philosophize and learn how to penetrate deeper into the human heart, by observing the propensities, the errors, the foibles of men of every description.

Oct. 21. How weak and ill founded are the general surmises respecting the designs of the Irish—headed by a white robed prelate, the meekest of all the mitred host, though their "ways may not prove the ways of pleasantness," their "paths must all be peace!"

Mr. Pelham, the Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has given extreme umbrage by an imprudent expression which he lately adopted. The circumstance was this; a deputation of the Clothiers went to the castle to present a petition to his Excellency, stating "the declining condition of the manufacture, and the wretched situation to which the people in that branch were consequently reduced." Mr. Pelham (in what the Irish term the castle lore) talked pompously a out the great exertions of the Lord Lieutenant in favour of the petitioners; but when pressed for a written answer, which the deputation conceived would bind the Secretary to his promises, Mr. Pelham answered, "I am well acquainted with your intentions—Do you want to wage war with the sister kingdom?"

Oct. 24. Captain Muir, of the Mary, arrived at Falmouth from Maryland, on the 12th ult. spoke the Princess Mary, from Maryland to Burdeaux, which had sprung her rudder, and was putting back, being then 40 leagues from Baltimore; and on the 1st spoke the Two Friends, Fanning, from Dublin for Philadelphia, in lat. 44, long. 23, all well.

Oct. 25. A letter from Waterford says, "that the vessel which they sent from thence with various sorts of goods for Boston, is returned; by which they have an account, that when they arrived there, they found such a confusion among the people, that the supercargo thought it not safe to land any goods there, but put to sea again, and bore away for Nova-Scotia, where they had a quick sale for their whole cargo, amongst the new settlers; and they say that that colony in so short a time seems to be in a flourishing state."

Fashion has long been looked upon as a harpy of the most delusive kind; a recent melancholy instance, we hope, will have a just weight with our fair readers not to follow it beyond the line of reason, as they may depend upon it as a fact, that a most amiable young lady, whose name we conceal, out of respect to her family, and who was lately married, from the constant use of a preparation to change the colour of her hair, lost the use of her senses, and died raving mad, in the course of last week.

All heads now, which appear powdered, are supposed to be grey: and an immediate reduction in the price of starch is expected to take place, in consequence of the rejection of powder by the fair sex.

A medal has been struck in France emblematical of the relative connexion subsisting between America and that country. On one side of the medal there is a juvenile profile with the cap of liberty, and this inscription, "*Libertas Americana.*" The other side represents an infant in danger of being devoured by a lion; but Minerva, with a shield, on which three *fleurs de lis* are displayed, protects the infant. The motto is, "*Non sine diis animosus infans.*" The dates are the 17th of October 1777, and the 19th of October 1781, the respective days when the two Generals, Burgoyne and Cornwallis, were unfortunately captured.

Yesterday morning Mr. Jay had a long conference with Mr. Fox, at the Secretary of State's office, in Cleveland-Row.

As had the Secretary at War, relative to the distribution of the troops now sending off to different parts of Ireland.

Oct. 30. As far as public opinion can yet be collected on the great topics now litigating in Ireland, there appears little doubt of the parliamentary reform being carried with a high hand. The abrogation of our post-office, a point not of sufficient consequence to be resisted, it is said, will be acceded to. But as to the East-India trade, that cannot be for a moment talked of. On each principle of expedience, and, indeed, of right, any requisition to this effect must be at once and altogether refused.

Oct. 31. If the Irish carry, as there seems scarcely any doubt but they will, their parliamentary reform, it is then expected they will proceed to the new settling of the ecclesiastical constitution of their kingdom.

Nov. 12. Yesterday his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and being in his royal robes, seated on the throne with the usual solemnity, Sir Francis Molineux, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious speech:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have the satisfaction to inform you, that definitive treaties of peace have been concluded with the Courts of France and Spain, and with the United States of America, preliminary articles have been also ratified with the States General of the United Provinces. I have ordered these several treaties to be laid before you; and I am happy to add, that all those powers agree with me in my sincere inclination to keep the calamities of war at a great distance.

"The objects which are to be brought under your deliberation will sufficiently explain my reasons for calling you together after so short a recess. Enquiries of the utmost importance have been long and diligently pursued and the fruit of them will be expected. The situation of the East-India Company will require the utmost exertions of your wisdom, to maintain and improve the valuable advantages derived from our Indian possessions, and to promote and secure the happiness of the native inhabitants of those provinces.

"The season of peace will call upon you for an attention to every thing which can recruit the strength of the nation, after so long and so expensive a war.

"The security and increase of the revenue, in the manner least burthensome to my subjects, will be among your first objects. In many essential parts it has suffered: dangerous frauds have prevailed, and alarming outrages have been committed. Exertions have not been wanting to repress this daring spirit, nor pains to enquire into its true causes. In any instances to which the powers of government may not be equal to its utmost care and vigilance, I have no doubt that the wisdom of my Parliament will provide such remedies as may be found wanting for the accomplishment of purposes, in which the material interests of this nation are so deeply concerned.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I have ordered the estimate of the expence of the year to be laid before you. From those you will perceive the reduction which I have made in the establishments, which appear to me to be brought as low as prudence will admit; and you will participate with me in the satisfaction which I feel in this step towards the relief of my subjects. At the end of a war, some part of its weight must inevitably be borne for a time. I feel for the burthen of my people; but I rely on that fortitude which has hitherto supported this nation under many difficulties, for their bearing those which the present exigences require, and which are so necessary for the full support of the national credit.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"In many respects our situation is new, your counsels will provide what is called for by that situation; and your wisdom will give permanence to whatever has been found beneficial by the experience of ages. In your deliberations you will preserve that temper and moderation which the importance of their objects demands, and will, I have no doubt, produce; and I am sure that you are unanimous in your desire to direct all those deliberations to the honour of my crown, the safety of my dominions, and the prosperity of my people."

Nov. 13. The King's ſpeech on Tueſday was allowed by every Member in both Houſes, one Earl excepted, to be the beſt that his Majeſty ever delivered in Parliament. This certainly does the higheſt honour to the Cabinet Miniſters. We ſaw nothing of former peace ſpeeches in it, although the diſtemper of the horned cattle at Derby offered an occaſion of that kind.

A report prevailed on Monday, at the weſt end of the town, of a change in the Miniſtry, the particulars of which we could not exactly learn, but it is ſaid,

Lord North is to be created Duke of Kent, and to retire:

Earl Temple to be firſt Lord of the Treaſury:

Mr. Pitt Chancellor of the Exchequer; and

Lord Loughborough Chancellor.

Thoſe who take offence at five or ſix Iriſhmen having ſeats in the Britiſh Senate, ſhould recollect the number of Engliſhmen who have been dignified with Iriſh Peerages.

Nov. 17. Lord North is certainly to be called up to the Houſe of Peers, by the title of Duke of Kent, but not until after Chriſtmas.

NEW-YORK, *January* 10.

The following is taken from a London Paper of September 13.

Authentic copy of the Decree of the Queen of Portugal, for opening a commercial intercourſe between her ſubjects, and thoſe of the United States.

PORTUGAL.

Her Majeſty has been pleaſed to order the following Decree to be tranſmitted to her Royal Court of Exchequer, that publication may be made of the ſame.

WHEREAS by the declaration of the independence of the United States of North-America, the the object intended by the Royal Decree of the 4th of July, 1776, and the publication thereof, by our Court of Exchequer, on the fifth of the ſame month, have ceaſed to operate: We are therefore pleaſed to aboliſh and annul the decree and publication aforeſaid; and do hereby order, that free entrance be granted in all the ports of our dominions, unto all ſhips and veſſels coming from North-America in the ſame manner as was formerly had in the admiſſion of thoſe which arrived from the ſaid colonies in the ports aforeſaid, and that hoſpitality and favour be ſhewn them, which is uſually done to other friendly nations.

Our Court of Exchequer will ſee this performed accordingly; and are ordered to cauſe this decree to be printed and ſet up in all public places of our city of Liſbon, and of other ports of this kingdom and Algrave, that all perſons may have due notice thereof and none plead ignorance of the ſame.

Given at Salvaterta de Mujos, the 13th of February, 1783.

(Signed) With her Majeſty's cypher. And in order that all perſons may have notice of this Royal reſolution of our Lady aforeſaid, we have cauſed theſe preſents to be printed, and affixed at all public places of this city, and other parts of this kingdom, agreeable to the tenor of the decree abovementioned.

Liſbon, this 17th of February, 1783.

(Signed) Gonſalo Joſe da Silveira Preto,
Joſe da Conſta Ribeiro.

[Printed at the Queen's preſs.]

An extraordinary inſtance of virtue in a female ſoldier, has occurred lately in the American army, in the Maſſachuſetts line, viz. A lively, comely young nymph, 19 years of age, dreſſed in man's apparel, has been diſcovered; and what redounds to her honour, ſhe has ſerved in the character of a ſoldier for near three years undiſcovered; during which time ſhe diſplayed herſelf with activity, alertneſs, chaſtity and valour; having been in ſeveral ſkirmiſhes with the enemy, and received two wounds, a ſmall ſhot remaining in her to this day; ſhe was a remarkable vigilant ſoldier on her poſt, and always gained the admiration and applauſe of her officers; was never found in liquor, and always kept company with the moſt upright and temperate ſoldiers: For ſeveral months this gallantreſs ſerved with credit, as a waiter, in a general officer's family; a violent illneſs (when the troops were at Philadelphia) led to the diſcovery of her ſex; ſhe has ſince been honourably diſcharged from the army with a reward, and ſent to her connexions, who, it appears, live to the eaſtward of Boſton, at a place called Mundungcook. The cauſe of her perſonating a man, it is ſaid, proceeded from the rigour of her parents, who exerted their prerogative to induce her marriage with a young man ſhe had conceived a great antipathy for, together with her being a remarkable heroine, and warmly attached to the cauſe of her country, in the ſervice of which it muſt be acknowledged ſhe gained reputation; and no doubt will be noticed by the compilers of the hiſtory of our grand revolution. She paſſed by the name of Robert Shurtlieff, while in the army, and was borne on the rolls of the regiment as ſuch. For particular reaſons her real name is withheld, but the facts aforementioned are unqueſtionable and unembelliſhed.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24.

Sunday morning a fire broke out at a houſe near the White-Horſe Tavern, in Cheſnut-Street, and quickly communicated to the two adjoining, but was happily extinguiſhed by the activity of the inhabitants; not, however, without doing conſiderable injury to the roofs and other parts. Some people were much hurt by the fall of a piece of timber from one of the damaged houſes.

Monday laſt paſſed through this city, on his way to New-York, Colonel Harmar, where he is to take paſſage in the French packet, with the Ratification of the Definitive Treaty of Peace, by Congreſs.

On the 20th and 21ſt inſt. a COMET appeared in *Cætus*, but for want of favourable weather, it's place could not be exactly determined.—From every circumſtance, on a ſhort obſervation, it is on its paſſage towards the Sun.

Wedneſday the 14th inſtant died, in this city, Doctor Hugh Martin, whoſe ſucceſs in the cure of cancers had rendered him juſtly celebrated throughout the continent.

BALTIMORE, *February* 6.

The celebrated Iriſh Patriot Mr. Grattan, moved in the Iriſh Houſe of Commons, on the 16th of October laſt, an addreſs of thanks to his Excellency General Elliot, for his gallant defence of Gibraltar, and another addreſs of thanks to Lord Howe, for relieving that fortreſs. Theſe addreſſes were ordered unanimouſly.

At the ſame time Mr. Hartley moved for the continuance of the importation of corn at the ſmall duty, as the poor were in a miſerable ſituation, and bread little more than 7lb. the ſhilling; added to this, that there were ſhips at Liverpool, and other places, ready to bring ſuch wiſhed-for relief to that kingdom.

The Mary, Capt. Mahony, from Boſton, and the Henry, Capt. M'Neill, from Philadelphia, are arrived at Cork.

The Hananel, Capt. Hayes, from Philadelphia, lay at Deal the 16th of October.

ANNAPOLIS, February 5.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, "That about nine o'clock in the evening of the 30th of October laſt, the mail for the eaſtward being cloſed and laid on the counter in the poſt-office at Princeton, ſome perſon unknown entered the office and carried off the mail:" The United States in Congreſs aſſembled, are hereby pleaſed to offer a reward of three hundred dollars to any perſon or perſons who ſhall apprehend and ſecure in any of the gaols in the United States the perpetrator or perpetrators of the aforeſaid robbery, ſo that he, ſhe, or they, may be thereof legally convicted and brought to condign puniſhment: and for the better diſcovery and bringing to juſtice the perſon concerned in the robbery of the ſaid mail, they are hereby pleaſed to promiſe the ſame reward of three hundred dollars, with an indemnity to any perſon who, beingan accomplice, ſhall give information and evidence whereby the principal offender or offenders ſhall be convicted as aforeſaid.

THOMAS MIFFLIN, Preſident,

Annapolis, January 30, 1784.

[*The Printers in the ſeveral States are requeſted to inſert the foregoing proclamation in their news-papers.*]

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS aſſembled, January 15, 1784.

Reſolved, *That the intereſt which has or may become due on loan-office certificates, bearing date between the firſt day of September* 1777, *and the firſt day of March* 1778, *is not ſubjected to any depreciation*

Reſolved, *That a committe be appointed to deviſe ways and means for diſcharging that part of the public debt conſiſting of continental loan office certificates, iſſued between the firſt day of September* 1777, *and the firſt day of March* 1778.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

By the HOUSE *of* DELEGATES, *December* 26, 1783.

Reſolved, *That the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore be and is hereby directed to ſtop iſſuing executions againſt the purchaſers of Britiſh property, until the end of the next ſeſſion of aſſembly; and that no further proceedings be had on the executions which have already iſſued againſt the ſaid purchaſer; provided that the intereſt due on the ſaid purchaſe-money ſhall be paid on or before the firſt day of June next.*

By order, *W. HARWOOD, Clerk.*

By the Senate, December 26, 1783; *Read and aſſented to.*

By order, *DORSEY, Clerk.*

By his Excellency JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Eſq; Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the ſtate of Connecticut.

WHEREAS the legiſlature of this ſtate, by their reſolutions paſſed at their ſeſſions holden at New-Haven on the ſecond Thurſday of October laſt, have declared, that this ſtate has the undoubted and excluſive right of juriſdiction and pre-emption to all the lands lying weſt of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and eaſt of the river Miſſiſſippi, and extending throughout from the latitude 41*d.* to *latitude* 42*d.* 2*m. north, by virtue of the charter granted by King Charles the Second, to the late colony, now ſtate of Connecticut, bearing date the* 23*d day of April, Anno Domini* 1662; *which claim and right they are determined to aſſert and maintain.*

I DO therefore, *at the deſire and requeſt of the ſaid legiſlature, hereby publiſh, proclaim, and make known their reſolution, aſſertion, and determination, to all people whomſoever it may concern: And I do alſo, by this my proclamation, ſtrictly forbid all perſons whatſoever from entering upon or ſettling within the territory ſo claimed and aſſerted, without ſpecial licence and authority therefor, firſt had and obtained from the general aſſembly of this ſtate, as they would wiſh to avoid the pains, penalties, and forfeitures, to which they may in ſuch caſe expect to be expoſed.*

Given under my hand and ſeal at Lebanon, in the ſtate of Connecticut, this 15*th day of November, Anno Domini* 1783.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL.

[*The Printers in the ſeveral States are requeſted to inſert the foregoing proclamation in their papers for the information of the public.*]

ALEXANDRIA, *February* 12.

By a Letter to a Gentleman in this Town we are informed, "That the Ship Grange, Capt. ——, from Glaſgow to James-River, with above 80 Paſſengers on board, after being on the Coaſt for a conſiderable Time, ſprung a Leak, which obliged him to throw moſt of his Cargo overboard in the Gulf-Stream.—Fortunately ſome Weed got into the Hold and partly ſtopped the Leak.—They bore away and are ſafely arrived in Liſbon."

☞ The Poſt from the Southward, who was expected laſt Evening, is not arrived.

TO BE SOLD,

By ROBERT ALLISON.

At his Store in King-Street, Alexandria, for CASH, TOBACCO, HEMP or FLOUR, the following GOODS, Wholeſale and Retail, viz.

BROADCLOTHS, ſhalloons, durants, calamancoes, coat and veſt buttons, ſleeve ditto, twiſt, ſewing ſilk, knives and forks, cutteau and pen knives, butchers ditto, womens' ſciſſors, ſteel ſnuffers, awls, ſhoe and knee buckles, watch chains and ſeals, lead pencils, pewter table and tea ſpoons, beſt London pins, ink-pots, ink-powder, ſnuff-boxes, plain and figured ribbons, cambrick, Dutch cord, coloured jeans, nankeens, white and coloured threads, corded muſlin, bonnet ſilk, white caſſimir, wafers, ſealing-wax, womens' gloves, plain and ſpotted gauze, ſilk and cotton handkerchiefs, coarſe and fine Dutch linen, doulaſs, Ruſſia ſheeting, checks, ſtripes, Dutch caſtor hats, beer corks, Dutch quills, writing-paper, ſtock and pad locks, bridles, ſaddle-cloths and houſings, an aſſortment of tin ware, nails, hammers, gimlets, muſtard in bottles, 6d. nails, hilling-hoes, braſs kettles, cupboard and cheſt hinges, carpenters rules, Muſcovado ſugar, hyſon, green and bohea teas, &c.

Said ALLISON has alſo for ſale ſeveral LOTS of Ground on Wolf and Fairfax Streets.—Alſo a likely Negro WOMAN and CHILD, for Want of Employment.

February 3, 1784.

Alexandria, Feb. 6, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subſcriber has lately arrived in this Town, in order to ſatisfy all Demands which may appear againſt him: He therefore requeſts all thoſe to whom he is indebted to bring in their Accounts.——All thoſe who are indebted to him, either by Bonds, Bills of Exchange, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to come and ſettle them, as he intends for England by the laſt of April next.

WILLIAM BUDDICOM, Sen.

☞ He has a Parcel of Iriſh Linen, Nails, Cordage, Canvas, Loaf Sugar, and Joiners Tools, which he will ſell low for Caſh.

George-Town, Potowmack, Dec. 23, 1783.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, on the 21ſt inſtant, *a Negro Man named WILLIAM*, a very dark Mulatto; he is a ſtout well-formed Fellow, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, has rather a ſour forbidding countenance: Had on and took with him, a ſuit of coarſe deep blue cloth, trim'd with white, metal buttons, and I think the button holes are work'd with red twiſt, and the coat red cloth cuffs and cape, a pair of olive-coloured corduroy breeches, and jacket of the ſame, a great coat of coarſe ſtriped French cloth, to which were red cloth cuffs and cape; he had ſeveral other articles of wearing apparel, which I do not recollect, thoſe mentioned are all pretty much worn. As he is an artful Fellow, he may, in order to diſguiſe himſelf, exchange his clothes: He is a very complete Gentleman's ſervant, and a pretty good ſhoemaker, and I preſume will endeavour to paſs for a freeman.—Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Negro, in any gaol, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

BERNARD O'NEILL.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others, are hereby forewarned from harbouring or carrying him off, at their peril.

POETRY.

The MISTAKE.

"BLIND Cupid, on a ſummer's ſultry eve,
Went on love's errand, as we may believe;
But loſt his way, and ſtumbled to a cave,
Dark as the night, and ſilent as the grave:
But, pray, behold the ſtrange reverſe of fate;
Death, who to Cupid ever bears a hate,
Happen'd likewiſe to ſtrole in there unhed*,
And ſlily drops his darts near Cupid's bed.
Where weary lay the lad, thick miſts ariſe,
And balmy ſleep ties down his drowſy eyes.
Awaking from his nap, ſtrange news to tell,
His pointed arrows from the quiver fell.
Not quite awake, he ſtretch'd his arms around,
To gather up his arrows from the ground.
He took his darts, he thought, but thought in vain,
So like they were, he knew them not again.
Cupid took ſome of Death's, O fate unkind!
And left ſome part of his, for Death, behind!
Hence many ſprightly youths in blooming prime,
Struck with the darts of Death, foreſtal old Time;
Whilſt old grey fools, juſt ready for their graves,
Smit with Love's bolts, become his doating ſlaves."

* *Unheeded.*

On DETRACTION.

"DETRACTION is one of the meaneſt vices of the ſoul, and ſuch a vice as none are found guilty of, who have an elevated genius. We commonly find this unmanly blemiſh ſtick to groveling minds. Low people by a miſtaken notion, imagining a thirſt of revenge ſpeaks a greatneſs of ſpirit, and find as much ſatisfaction in throwing dirt (which, contrary to their expectations, is often fullers-earth, and rather cleans than defiles) as the generous man does in conquering his paſſions, and making reaſon get the better of the brute. Two grounds of this unbecoming, this poor, this unmanly weakneſs, are envy and revenge, both which men of real greatneſs of ſoul are ſtrangers to. Cornelius Tacitus, ſpeaking of men in general, ſays, 'We are much more inclined to injure than to ſhew gratitude. 'This is a burden to us, that [illegible] upon as 'an advantage.' Plato reckons a defamer among madmen. 'There are (ſays he) ſeveral ſorts of madmen; ſome are chained in 'their beds; others, by a depravity of nature, 'bad nouriſhment, and a weakneſs of mind, are 'enraged againſt each other, and tear to pieces 'the reputation of thoſe by whom they think 'themſelves injured. Herodotus looks upon detraction as very injurious to a ſtate in general; and obſerves, that in calumnizing there are always two that are injurious, and one who ſuffers; viz. The detractor, who throws his dirt, the man who liſtens with pleaſure to it, and the perſon againſt whom their malice is directed. Plato in his laws expreſsly forbids all ſcurrility.

Men wounded in their reputation, muſt in a manner be more than men to overcome their reſentment; and we ſee by daily experience, that gentlemen, men of honour, eſteem their lives cheap when in compariſon with their character. The anſwer a Gaſcon gentleman gave Charles VII. King of France is very remarkable. He had ſerved that Monarch with fidelity; and being aſked by him if any thing could prevail upon him to deſert him, the Gaſcon replied, 'No, not if I could gain your kingdom, 'not univerſal empire, and poſſeſſion of all 'the treaſures in the world; if you do not injure me in my reputation.

We may boaſt as much as we pleaſe our forbearance and calmneſs under injuries, eſpecially under thoſe almoſt indelible ſtains which we receive in our reputation; but ſtrength of reaſon, without help of religion, we ſhall find too weak. Marcus Antonius, who had ſo great a command over his paſſions, grounded his philoſophy upon religion. He was not only one of the wiſeſt, but one of the moſt pious, not of princes only, but of men. This good Emperor ſpeaking of revenge, expreſſes himſelf ſomewhere in his works, to this purpoſe: 'Perhaps you are not really injured, and you are angry without a cauſe; but ſuppoſing that you 'are indeed calumniated, yet it is not you that 'he is angry with; your character is different 'from that he gives you; and therefore you are 'enraged, becauſe he is miſtaken, and does 'not know you. Give way to reaſon, and reflect that time is leading you both to your 'graves, where he'll ceaſe his injuries, and 'you will forget your reſentment.'

The moſt glorious victory we can obtain is that over ourſelves; and the moſt certain road to happineſs is to endeavour to imitate the divine attributes, as near as the frailty of human nature will allow us. This will make us rather compaſſionate than revenge ourſelves on the man who injures us. When we reflect on the forbearance of that tremendious *Ens Entium*, whom we daily affront, we ſhall bear with patience injuries from our fellow-creatures. How ridiculous a figure does the bluſtering man make, who is for ſending his adverſary to the grave for the ſlighteſt aff ont, and is not himſelf ſure of life to end his threats? How is the haughty bubble broke; and how quiet does he lie when in the grave, to be trampled over by the perſons he deſpiſed; and in a little time mixed with his kindred duſt, he becomes the ſport of winds! I never ſee a man boaſting his power, his courage, or his ſtrength, but it reminds me of the fly upon the nave of a coach-wheel, *What a duſt do I raiſe!*

Envy, which I have mentioned as one of the grounds of calumny, is ſo excellently delineated by the Rev. Dr. Young, in his ſermon upon that ſubject, that I ſhall refer my readers to that piece, as I am ſatisfied I can ſay nothing but what will fall vaſtly ſhort of that incomparable diſcourſe.

I ſhall conclude with a ſpeech which I had the pleaſure to hear applauded. 'O Beſſeur, I ſee 'pity ſtruggling with reſentment: cheriſh the 'godlike virtue. Brutes can revenge, but only 'man forgive: mercy is the darling attribute 'of heaven; and he who ſhews it moſt, approaches neareſt to the divinity.' *Married Philoſopher a Comedy.*"

HOOE and HARRISON,

Have for Sale, for Ready-Money, at their Store in Alexandria,

BROADCLOTHS; ſheet tin; hyſon, ſouchong and congo teas; writing-paper, wafers and Dutch quills; violins and flutes; looking-glaſſes; nankeens; cambricks and lawns; coloured thread; ſewing ſilk; ſilk twiſt; tablecloths and napkins; japan'd ware; bolting-cloths; Ravens and Scotland duck; brown rolls; Ruſſia drillings; brown and white Holland; glaſs ware; Madeira, Teneriffe and Rheniſh wines; muſkets; ſhirts, jackets and breeches; linen handkerchiefs; delf ware; white jeans; long lawns; ſoap and ſalt; cables, ſtroud hawſers and cordage; Engliſh ſail-cloth; cow-knots; hoes, axes, and other iron ware.——Alſo a quantity of good RYE.

February 8, 1784.

DENNIS RAMSAY,

Has for Sale, at his Store in Alexandria, the following Articles by Wholeſale and Retail, for Caſh, Tobacco, Hemp, Wheat, or Indian-Corn, viz.

IMPORTED and country cordage.
Seine and ſewing twine,
Fiſhing and log lines,
White rope and bed-cords,
Leading lines and traces,
Stock locks of various ſizes,
Cupboard and cheſt ditto,
A general aſſortment of hinges,
Narrow axes and hoes,
Carpenters and Cooper adzes and axes,
Hatchets, hammers, caulking-irons, mauls, ſcrapers, files, and chiſels,
Steelyards and ſpades,
Hand, tenon, and croſscut ſaws,
Padlocks and gimlets,
Copper ſauce-pans and tea-kettles,
Mortars and peſtles,
Box-irons and heaters,
Knives and forks,
Pen, cuttean, and knives,
Sciſſors, raſors, and horſe fleems,
Writing-Paper and quills,
Sealing-wax, wafers, and ink-pots,
Sifters and ſearches,
Shoe and knee buckles,
Pins and needles,
Sharp-pointed 4d. nails,
Flat-pointed 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. ditto,
Brads aſſorted,
Speaking-trumpets,
A general aſſortment of tin-ware.
Shoe bruſhes and ſnuff-boxes,
Watch chains, ſeals, and keys,
Black and red ink-powder,
Liquid-blacking and black-ball,
Iriſh linens, checks, ſtriped Hollands, and Turkey ſtripes,
Waiſtcoat and breeches patterns,
Leather breeches,
Mens' and womens' gloves,
Superfine and ſecond cloths,
Trimmings for ditto,
Mens' and womens' ſhoes,
Lawns, and lawn handkerchiefs and aprons,
Shalloons and durants,
Caſtor and felt hats,
Glue, muſtard, and pipes,
Queen's ware, &c. &c.

Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may be aſſured it will give him great Pleaſure to ſupply them with any of the above Articles, at a very moderate Advance.

☞ *Cables of any Sizes are made at the Rope-Walk, and on the ſhorteſt Notice.*

Alexandria, Jan. 29, 1784.

HUNTER, ALLISON, AND COMPANY,

HAVE juſt imported, in the Ship Marſborough, Capt. Dancer, from London, a large Quantity of GOODS ſuitable for the Seaſon, which they are now ſelling, Wholeſale and Retail, for CASH, TOBACCO, WHEAT, or FLOUR.——They have alſo for Sale, COFFEE in Barrels, MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, or Quarter Caſks, Liverpool and Liſbon SALT.

Alexandria, January 28, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,
By JESSE TAYLOR,

On reaſonable Terms, at his Store on the Corner of King and Pitt Streets, Alexandria, for Virginia or Maryland Tobacco, Flour, Wheat, Corn, or Specie, the following Goods, viz.

Superfine and ſecond broadcloths of different colours,
Foreſt cloths of ditto,
Coating and ſwanſkin,
Red and white flannel,
Watered and ſtriped linſeys,
Shalloons and durants,
Flowered, plain, and ſtriped Stuffs,
Calamancoes,
A variety of buttons,
Taylors thread,
White ditto,
Sewing ſilk, twiſt, and mohair,
Yard-wide and 7-8 Iriſh linen,
Britannas and royal linen,
White and brown ſheeting,
Bedticken,
Marſeilles quilting,
Sprig'd and corded muſlins,
Drawboy and birdeye,
Pruſſian and Dutch cord,
Queen's and Italian cord,
Plain and corded demities,
White jeans,
Coloured ditto,
Fuſtian and cotton velvet,
Black and white gauze,
French and Engliſh ribbons,
Bonnet ſilk,
Silk ſtockings,
Dark and light grounded Chintzes and calicoes,
Barcelona, Bandano, cotton, China, and linen handkerchiefs,
Calamanco ſhoes,
Childrens' Morocco-leather ditto,
Mens' hats and ſhoes,
Writing-paper and quills,
Thimbles, needles, and pins,
Garters and bindings,
Broad and narrow tapes,
Ivory and horn combs,
A large quantity of knives and forks,
Claſp knives, ſciſſors, and ſleeve buttons,
Shoe buckles,
An aſſortment of deſk, cheſt, and pad locks,
Saws, hammers, and gimlets,
H and HL hinges,
Bellows,
Coopers adzes and axes,
Nails and chalk,
Shoemakers hammers,
Awl blades and ſnuff-boxes,
Plated ſpurs,
Raſors,
Bar-lead, indigo, and pepper,
Souchong and congo tea,
Bohea ditto per cheſt,
Rum, ſugar and coffee,
A variety of glaſs ware,
Queen's and china ditto,
Crockery ditto,
Iron pots and ſkillets,
Beſt Iriſh white ſoap,
Cordage of various ſizes.

Said TAYLOR has alſo for ſale, about 180 acres of LAND, within ſix miles of Alexandria, lying near the Great Road to Newgate, adjoining the lands of Meſſieurs Terret and Summers, a part of which is cleared.—Likewiſe half of a LOT in this Town, containing 61½ feet front on Wolf-Street, and 175 feet front on St. Aſaph-Street, ſubject to a yearly rent of Three Pounds Three Shillings.

☞ All thoſe who are indebted to ſaid TAYLOR, by bond, note, or book-debt, whoſe accounts have been more than *Six Months* ſtanding, are requeſted to make immediate payment, otherwiſe the ſpeedieſt method the law directs will be taken.

January 26, 1784.

ONE GUINEA REWARD.

STOLEN, from Meſſieurs Paton and Butcher's Store, in this Town, about the Time of the Races in October laſt, *a Silver-mounted PISTOL*, Maker's Name *Ketland, and Co.* with a Screw Barrel, 5 Inches and an Half long to the Joint, and engraved on the Thumb-Piece *Will. Hunter, jun.* Whoever will deliver it to the Printers hereof, ſhall receive the above Reward, and no Queſtions aſked.

Alexandria, Jan. 27, 1784.

WANTED,

TWO or Three good JOURNEYMEN TAYLORS.——Generous Wages and conſtant Employ will be given.——Apply to

WILLIAM DUVALL.

Alexandria, February 5.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by GEORGE RICHARDS, and COMPANY, at the Corner of *Fairfax* and *Princeſs* Streets—by whom *Advertiſements*, &c. are thankfully received for this Paper,—and where Printing is performed with Care and Expedition.